

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1876.

STATE
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Delaware, a State Democratic Convention, composed of fifty-five delegates from each county, will be held in Dover, on TUESDAY, June 13th, 1876, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to be held at St. Louis, on the 27th day of June, 1876.

And it is requested that the Democratic voters of the several hundred throughout the State meet at the regular places for holding such meetings, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June, 1876, at 2 o'clock, afternoon; and, according to the rules of the Democratic party in each county, appoint the number of delegates to said State Convention to which they are entitled respectively.

And it is also requested and urged, that the best men, in all cases, be selected to said State Convention, that they in turn may select the best men to represent us in the National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, on the 27th day of June, 1876, and that our candidates for President and Vice President may not only be men of the highest character, morally and politically, but that they may be endorsed and presented to the country by a competent composed of such men.

ROBERT J. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC
COUNTY MEETING!

In accordance with a time honored custom, of the Democracy of New Castle County, a County Meeting will be held in the Court House in the city of New Castle, on

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1876,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of appointing Judges to hold the several nomination elections, appointing a County Executive Committee, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before the meeting.

In view of the astounding developments almost daily made by investigating committees of a Democratic House of Congress, of fraud and corruption in high places, it becomes all good citizens to attend this meeting and help effect a thorough organization of the Democracy for the ensuing campaign, so that it may be able to overcome corruption and radicalism in all its forms. The only hope of rescuing our beloved country from the control of unprincipled men, from bankruptcy and repudiation rests upon the success of the Democratic party in the coming contest.

JOSEPH W. BROWN, Secretary.

Acting Chairman last County Meeting, Appomintment Rd., May 6, 1876.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—President Grant took the country considerably by surprise, on Tuesday, by making several important changes in the Cabinet.

Mr. Pierpont was appointed Minister to England in place of Schenck, recalled. Judge Taft was removed from the War Department and made Attorney-General in place of Mr. Pierpont and "Don" Cameron of Pennsylvania was made Secretary at War. These are radical changes, and in some respect good ones. There can be no doubt of the qualifications of Mr. Pierpont for the position to which he is advanced, or of his superiority over the man who has recently been recalled. Judge Taft is a good lawyer and will evidently be more at home as Attorney-General than he was at the head of the War Department. Don Cameron—well, he will do for Grant's Cabinet.

TOWN ORDINANCES.—In our advertising columns will be found the full text of the ordinances for the government of the town, recently adopted by the Board of Town Commissioners. That the disorderly conduct of the tramps, "peach-plucks" and other like nuisances, who infested Middletown last summer, greatly to the annoyance of the citizens, may not be repeated, the present Board declare their intention to enforce these ordinances to the letter. There is nothing hard or difficult to be obeyed in them, and no requirements to which any good citizen cannot readily submit. Especially is it desired by the people of the town that the Commissioners shall rigidly enforce the ordinance which prohibits fast driving through the streets. People regard the lives and limbs of their little children, a little too precious to be willing to run the risk of injury to them from being run over by rapidly driven teams to gratify the "young sports" who wish to show off themselves and their horses to people who only regard such displays with the contempt they merit. There is not so much of this done as in former years, and a few arrests and heavy fines will have a tendency to break it up altogether. Young men and boys who have no regard for others, merit none for themselves and a foolish sympathy for their youth should not be allowed to permit them to escape the punishment they deserve.

"Griseida," the bright Centennial correspondent of the Hartford Times, writes to that journal: "The true way to enjoy this wonderful exhibition is to leave home without any limit to your love of chance. Do not try to write or do any work. Take a holiday in all that the term implies. If you are not hurried you will enjoy a thorough inspection of the contents of each building, and at the termination of your visit feel that you have obtained information and knowledge that will be of service during life."

Mr. J. Donald Cameron is the only Cabinet appointment President Grant has conferred upon the great State of Pennsylvania, save the brief interregnum reluctantly filled by Mr. Adolph E. Borie. For this late recognition we are, of course, expected to be obediently sensible.—Press.

In the Senate on Thursday the bill fixing the salary of the President at \$25,000 was reported back with the recommendation that it pass, the President's veto notwithstanding. No definite action was taken.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1876.

POLITICAL.

Republican papers here, and elsewhere, are predicting the defeat of the Democratic party in the Presidential campaign, on the ground that Ohio will go Republican. It is only necessary to say in reply to this, without admitting for one moment that Ohio will go Republican—that it cannot defeat the Democratic party if it does. The Democratic party is not dependent upon Ohio or Indiana for success. We want and intend to carry those States, but it will be a very serious mistake for our opponents to suppose that the loss of either, or both of them, will defeat us. We will carry the entire South, with the possible exception of South Carolina and Florida. That, with New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, in the East, and California and Oregon on the Pacific, will elect a Democratic President. With a united front to the enemy, and with Administrative Reform inscribed upon our banners, led by a man who will command the confidence of the people, we shall sweep every one of those States. Ohio and Indiana will swell the majority, but we do not depend on them for success. Indeed if we were to carry Ohio and Indiana, and lose New York and Connecticut, or New York and New Jersey, we should be defeated. But we do not intend to lose any of these States, and our Republican friends need not be alarmed on our account.

ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC ACT OF GRANT was the nomination of J. Donald Cameron, son of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of War. As a person remarked when he heard of the nomination, "Truly, Grant moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform." Senator Cameron has frequently said that he would secure a place for his son in the Cabinet before he died, and at last he has succeeded. Ever since Borie went out as Secretary of the Navy, the old man has complained bitterly because Pennsylvania had no representation in the Cabinet. "New York," he was wont to say, "has two places in the Cabinet—Secretary of State and Attorney General, while my State is ignored. It's a d-d shame!" So disgusted did he become with the Administration that he sought for a long time, and seldom went near the White House. On one occasion, however, last summer, he came to Washington to see the great Ulysses, but found that he was at Long Branch. He then pensively wandered his way to the office of the Attorney General, and found that functionary absent also. The veteran Pennsylvania was tempted to indulge in profanity, but desisted for the time being, and walked over to see the Secretary of the Treasury. On reaching the door of the Secretary's office he was confronted by a messenger who said, "Senator, the Secretary is out of town." This was, indeed, too much. The old man's brows became corrugated, and turning away slowly, he muttered loud enough to be heard by everybody around him—"Well, all right, the hell of a time!" Grant has always humored the old fellow, and put him off, from time to time, with promises of what he ultimately intended to do for Pennsylvania, and on the 22d inst. he made the pertinacious Simon happy by appointing his son, a young man not much over forty years of age, to the responsible position of Secretary of War.

MARYLAND IN THE FIELD. The friends of Hon. Thomas Swann, of Maryland, are actively and earnestly urging him as a suitable candidate for the St. Louis nomination. Mr. Swann is a man of a high order of ability and unblemished personal integrity, and his experience in public affairs is surpassed by very few men in this country. As Mayor of Baltimore, Governor of Maryland, Chairman of an important Committee of the House, President of several Railroads, he has invariably shown himself the "hell of a time!" Grant has always humored the old fellow, and put him off, from time to time, with promises of what he ultimately intended to do for Pennsylvania, and on the 22d inst. he made the pertinacious Simon happy by appointing his son, a young man not much over forty years of age, to the responsible position of Secretary of War.

Those who know Secretary Bristow know him to be as stubborn as the mule of the State. He has long been a thorn in the side of Grant, and has rendered himself obnoxious to the latter on account of his Presidential aspirations, and the vigor with which he prosecuted the whiskey swindlers. Grant would, of course, have long since dismissed him from his Cabinet, had he not feared that his (B's) chances for the Presidential nomination would be increased by his martyrdom. When Bristow was Assistant Attorney General, and a comparatively obscure official, he won the warm friendship of Ulysses, and so became Secretary of the Treasury. Bristow used to call frequently at the White House of an evening, in a social way, and discuss not only politics, but matters in general, over a glass of Kentucky Bourbon. But when his friends charged against his association toward the high place occupied by his master, a change came over the spirit of Grant's dream, and a coolness sprang up which has culminated in positive enmity. Benjamin Helm must therefore go. Not just now, but after the Cincinnati Convention. Bristow will not resign at present, and Grant fears that, by decapitating him, he will injure his friend Cookling's prospects at Cincinnati. Consequently, Bristow will remain until after the nomination, when, no matter what the issue, he will be required to leave the Cabinet. He will probably resign, but should he persist in his mulish stubbornness he will be promptly removed by the President. This fact I learn from a confidential friend of the latter, who also informs me that, as late as the 20th inst., it was settled that "Don" Cameron was to be Secretary of the Treasury. This may seem almost incredible, but would not such an appointment have been in entire keeping with Grant's appointment to Cabinet positions of such obscure third-rate lawyers as Akerman, Robeson and Williams, and the elevation of the post-trader Belknap to the high position of Secretary of War? And it is by no means certain that this programme will not be carried out on the retirement of

Bristow. How honest and efficient a Cabinet officer young Cameron will make can be judged from the fact that he was dismissed from his position as President of the Northern Central Railway a couple of years ago, because of gross mismanagement, which, it is currently reported, involved the misappropriation of the funds of the company. As some one said to-day, "Don" was confirmed, not because he is qualified for the position of Secretary of War, but because he is the son of his father." Don is rich, of course, as most of Grant's favorites are, having married a round million in his day, the daughter of James McCornick, of Harrisburg. A F. B.

The Great Exhibition.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The women's department is being gradually enriched with valuable contributions, and are long will prove one of the most noteworthy features of the great exhibition. In many respects it is already a leading attraction, and we have promise of numerous desirable additions to its art treasures. Among these may be named the intended contributions from Miss Hosmer, whose fame as a sculptor is a matter of national pride. In a letter addressed some time since to Mrs. Gillespie, of the Women's Centennial Committee, she announces her intention of sending among other works of art, a group of sculpture which will occupy a space of four and a half by six feet in area, and eight feet in height; representing Emancipation, or, as suggested by the inscription upon the plinth, "The African Sibyl forecasting the freedom of her race," the largest ideal statue yet executed by Miss Hosmer.

There will also be a copy of Lord Brownlow's gates, which measure ten feet in width by seventeen feet in height, and present seventy-one figures, representing the animal and vegetable kingdoms. In addition to the above there will be a marble fountain, executed for a patron of art in San Francisco; together with bronze copies of some previous productions of acknowledged merit.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The natural expectation is that on the approaching Fourth of July the city of Philadelphia will present an extraordinary blaze of glory; in fact the intention is to extend the anniversary celebration over a period of some two weeks, during which time untold manifestations of patriotic exultation will be the order of the day—and night—and in order to afford the American Eagle unobstructed opportunity to take a bird's eye view of the scene, it is proposed to illuminate the entire city—not by ordinary gas lights and tallow dips—but by an aerial irradiation which will permeate every nook and cranny and bring every object of admiration into bold relief.

This grand scheme is to be effected by Mr. W. F. Schroeder, of aeronautic celebrity, who proposes to the Philadelphia City Fathers a plan of illuminating the entire municipality by means of calcium lights and reflectors, displayed from his "air ship," at an altitude of some five or six hundred feet. The cost of the operation would be less than one thousand dollars, and aside from the question of economy, the novelty of the idea would be in appropriate keeping with the countless wonders which fascinate us at every turn in the great exhibition—the world has never seen.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

While verbal descriptions of the great Exhibition are "thick as leaves in Volubros," good pictorial representations are by no means equally common. The illustrated papers contain many creditable productions, but in the whole range of the engraver's art we have seen nothing to surpass the beautiful illustrations in Harper's Weekly. An efficient corps of artists and engravers is maintained at the Exhibition and all the most attractive features of the grand display are promptly and accurately represented. As an evidence of newspaper enterprise this may be considered as of equal interest with the most attractive features of the great show itself, and parties living at a distance and unable to visit Philadelphia will be not fail to procure the successive numbers, and thereby preserve a complete record of the Great Exhibition.

Since the opening day such progress has been made that we may now safely assert that even the most extravagant anticipations will meet with no disappointment in the attractions presented by the Philadelphia Exhibition. Order is rapidly becoming evolved out of chaos, and with the lapse of each day new and beautiful novelties are developed. By the time that natural enthusiasm culminates in the celebration of the "Fourth," everything will be in such perfect order that we may well indulge in manifestations of no ordinary character, and if the "Bird of Freedom" should scream a little louder than usual, extenuating circumstances may justifiably be pleaded in defense of such impetuous exultation. Seriously, however, there is ample cause for congratulation, while at the same time we shall benefit by comparison with the progress of foreign nations, and the interchange of instructive information help forward the onward movement of human development.

RADIO.

Our New York Letter.

New York, May 19, 1876.

The latest excitement among gentlemen of fortune and sporting propensities is the introduction by Mr. James Gordon Bennett of the game of "polo," which is the old fashioned ball game of "shinney," with the improvement of mounting the players on horseback. It has long been a favorite in England and now bids fair to prove the sensation of the season at Jerome Park, where extensive grounds have been devoted to its practice. The Polo Club are erecting an elegant house which will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of June. Meantime Mr. Bennett has imported twenty-three mustang ponies from Mexico, and practised games are played twice a week. The game is a very lively one, requiring excellent horsemanship and great physical endurance. The tough, wiry little mustangs, not over fourteen hands high, seem to enter into the spirit of the sport with great vim, while occasional collisions, to say nothing of sharp blows from the mallets, aimed at the ball, but lighting on the hands and legs of the players, give great animation to the game and amusement to the spectators. A match game will be played

by the club about June 1st for a silver cup, and a very closely contested affair may be anticipated.

FOURTH OF JULY IN NEW YORK.

Gotham will celebrate the approaching Fourth of July upon a most extensive scale, generously "blatant" the expense, and going in for a genuine jubilee. The City Fathers have not yet announced their programme, but "we, the people," have already taken hold of the matter, and the New York Centennial Committee has sounded the opening note of preparation. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a few evenings since, Thurlow Weed, Augustus Schell, Gen. Franz Sigel, Dr. Ruppner, Col. Rush Hawkins, Russell Sage and other distinguished citizens made patriotic speeches and appointed committees on pyrotechnics, both combustible and oratorical; finances, printing, decorations, procession, etc.; took up subscriptions and generally made out the main features of a gigantic glorification.

"Old Fash" is making special arrangements with regard to the weather, and we shall doubtless see such a celebration as will cause all previous observances of the day to "pale their ineffectual fires."

LORD MANDEVILLE.

Club men are making merry over a practical lesson in Republican equality administered yesterday to Lord Mandeville, a scion of British nobility, by an untried American citizen of the masses, aged 27. The younger was attracted by his lordship's stunner get-up as a representative of the Coaching Club, and suggested that he would make a powerful attraction in Barnum's show. His irate lordship struck the audacious and irreverent juvenile, who immediately showed fight. Sanguinary results were prevented by the bystanders, and the probable result will be that his lordship will make the acquaintance of a police justice and obtain some enlarged ideas regarding American institutions, especially in this Centennial year.

HELL GATE.

In anticipation of the grand "blow out" when the Hell Gate explosion takes place, the residents of Astoria are getting into a state of great trepidation. Mindful of the late destruction occasioned in New Jersey by giant powder, the Astorians anticipate the final end of all things, so far as they are concerned, and "desirable residences" may be had at absurdly low figures. Parties seeking eligible summer quarters should seize upon this opportunity, for, according to General Newton, who is engineering this little affair, it will be no "great shakes" after all. He does not even think the shock will be felt upon the river banks, and in order to manifest his faith in the diabolical science, he has caused a portion of standing within two hundred and fifty feet of the shaft when the great upheaval takes place.

BOWEN'S EXPULSION FROM PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The "City of Churches" is in quite a flutter of excitement over the expulsion of Mr. H. C. Bowen from Plymouth membership. His proposition to tell Mr. Beecher all he knows, in the presence of a party sworn to secrecy, having been rejected, nothing remained for his brethren but summary ejection of the belligerent brother, which was accordingly done with all due formality. But the end is not yet; like Banquo's ghost, ex-brother Bowen will "not down," and while he admits that if Plymouth Church is satisfied, he ought to be, he suggestively intimates that "their troubles are not yet ended."

RADIO.

Political Notes.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "Tilden's nomination would cut off all hope of any Western State and leave New York in doubt. The first place will be given to Bayard, Hancock, or some other compromise man equally acceptable to the East and the West, and the second may go to Governor Hendricks, of Indiana. A ticket thus formed is the very strongest within our reach."

The Illinois republican convention Wednesday appointed Joseph Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed; also one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Pittsburgh Post puts it on this way: The bugle-call for the St. Louis Convention will be, "No forced conversion, no forced annexation, no forced resumption." Candidates who are not prepared to stand upon this had better take a back seat, or prepare for a first-class funeral.

The New Hampshire republican convention assembled on Wednesday and appointed Ira Colby, Nathaniel White, C. H. Burns and Daniel Hall delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. They are unopposed, but three of them are supposed to be for Blaine and one for Bristow.

Suppose, for instance, the Republican Convention had elected nine out of her ten delegates to the Cincinnati convention in favor of Blaine. Alexander Ramsey heads the delegation. The convention adopted strong resolutions in favor of Blaine.

Simon Cameron was born the year that George Washington died, and Don Cameron was appointed Secretary of War in the Centennial year of American independence. What two more patriotic events in our history? Match them who can.

The New York Mail says: "William Allen was present at the birth of the Democratic party. He seems determined to attend its funeral and provide the corpse."

The Michigan democratic convention at Topeka last week adopted a green-back platform and instructed its delegates to St. Louis to vote for Hendricks.

General News Summary.

The latest intelligence from Mexico is of an alarming character. It is reported that the President of the Supreme Court has started for the United States, and that President Lerdo is preparing for the sale of his property in case of disaster.

The first of the civil suits against the St. Louis crooked whiskey men has resulted in favor of the government. District Attorney Dyer expects to realize about \$1,000,000 for the government.

The potato bug has made its appearance in Northern New Jersey and has created great apprehension among the farmers of that section.

Ex-State Treasurer Jones, of Georgia, has been arrested on the charge of having illegally withheld over \$100,000 of State money.

In the Methodist Episcopal General Conference on Tuesday, Cincinnati was selected as the place for holding the next session in 1880.

The New Orleans Picayune says there were twenty-nine negroes killed in Wilkinson county, Miss., during the recent disturbances there.

City Controller Hancock of Philadelphia was arrested on Tuesday and bound over in \$1,000 bail on a charge of misfeasance in office.

Five fishing vessels and forty-seven lives have been lost in the Gloucester (Massachusetts) fisheries this year.

The republican convention of Nebraska has elected her delegates to the national convention at Cincinnati. They were instructed to vote for Blaine.

The republicans of Auburn, N. Y., have renominated Hon. W. P. Frye for congress. Blaine delegates to Cincinnati were chosen.

The Michigan delegation to the St. Louis Convention, it is understood, stands 16 for Tilden and 6 for Hendricks.

Judge Tipton has been nominated for Congress by the republicans of the eighteenth Illinois district.

MARRIED.

WAINWRIGHT-MOORE.—In Philadelphia, on the 1st instant, at the Parsonage of the Ebenezer M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. Walker Jackson, D. D. E., the marriage of Miss Catherine A. Moore, daughter of Mr. Charles Moore, of Philadelphia.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, new, 1875-76	1.45
Corn, yellow	.55
Corn, white	.54
Oats	.38
Timothy	1.00
Clver	1.10

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.

Eggs	.20
Butter	.16
Lard	.16
Timothy	1.00
Clver	1.10

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat, good to superb	1.50
Corn, white, old	.56
Corn, yellow	.56
Oats, Southern	.40
Rye	.44

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,

At Middletown.

In the State of Delaware, at the close of business, May 12th, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$124,704 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	80,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	5,261 87
Due from approved reserve agents	12,252 73
Due from other National banks	759 95
Due from State banks and bankers	1,328 70
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	13,933 04
Current expenses and taxes paid	930 51
Chances on hand	42 90
Bills of other National banks	686 00
Fractional currency (including "nickels")	277 28
Legal tender notes	5,220 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,550 00
Total	\$248,976 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$80,000 00
Surplus fund	15,200 00
Other undivided profits	5,152 56
Due to State banks and bankers	75,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	61,293 35
Due to other National banks	321 80
Due to State banks and bankers	5,880 78
Due to State banks and bankers	3,017 65
Bills payable	5,000 00
Total	\$248,976 14

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss:

I, John R. Hall, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN R. HALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of May, 1876.

S. S. CROUCH, N. P.

HENRY CLAYTON, J. REYNOLDS, BENJ. T. BIGGS, } Directors.

May 27—1w.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

New Castle County National Bank of Odessa.

At Odessa, in the State of New York.

At the close of business May 12, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$124,704 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	2,501 46
Due from approved reserve agents	9,048 24
Due from other National Banks	1,160 14
Due from State banks and bankers	2,752 58
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	9,075 35
Current expenses and taxes paid	659 69
Checks and other cash items	724 24
Bills of other National banks	1,245 00
Fractional currency (including "nickels")	341 93
Specie	35 00
Legal tender notes	6,328 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375 00
Total	\$243,390 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$75,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Other undivided profits	6,175 55
Due to National banks	67,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	44,780 56
Due to other National banks	1,276 09
Due to State banks and bankers	1,658 35
Bills payable	15,000 00
Total	\$243,390 55

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss:

I, J. L. Gibson, Cashier of the New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. GIBSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of May, 1876.

Correct—Attest: W. F. POLK, CHAS. TATMAN, } Directors.

May 27—1w.

New Advertisements.

ENTERTAINMENT!

An Entertainment consisting of CHARADES, TABLEUX, MUSIC, ETC., will be given by the pupils of School District No. 1, on FRIDAY Evening, June 24, in the Chapel at Armstrong's. Proceeds for the benefit of the Chapel.

ADMISSION, 20 CENTS.

SWEET POTATO

And other Hot-Bed

PLANTS!!

FOR SALE.

H. CLAYTON, Near Mt. Pleasant, Del.

300 CARRIAGES

AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1876,

At 10 o'clock, at

HERKNESS' BAZAAR,

Ninth and Sanson Streets,

MAY 27-11.

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

The State Superintendent of Free Schools, Delaware, will meet the Teachers of New Castle County, on FRIDAY, June 3d, at 10 o'clock, at the State of Delaware, for the purpose of examination, at the following places. Examinations will begin promptly

Agricultural.
[Written for the TRANSCRIPT by one of the most experienced farmers, gardeners and fruit growers in the United States.]
RENEWING STRAWBERRY BEDS.
A good way to renew an old strawberry bed, is to cut out with a hoe, as soon as the plants have done fruiting, enough plants to leave them growing about three feet apart. Then take a fork—a potato fork is best—and loosen up the ground all over the bed, breaking the lumps, and leaving it soft and smooth; and very soon the runners will grow out and cover the ground. Sometimes it is best to guide the runners to vacant places, and set them, by taking a garden trowel, and covering them at the joints with earth, first sinking them about half an inch below the surface of the soil. In the fall, the bed will probably contain more plants than ought to grow in it, and they should be thinned out to stand about eight inches apart, or further if you choose. Some varieties bear well when growing close, and some do not. The rule is generally not to allow the plants to bear over two years before renewing them. The advantage of renewing in this way is, that you get a full crop of fruit every season, on the same bed.
THE COMPOST HEAP.
Every farmer should have a summer compost heap, consisting of manure not sufficiently decomposed to use in the spring. Manure will not decompose under cover half as rapidly as it will when exposed to the rains, therefore place your compost heap out in your barnyard, or in any place where there will be but little waste from being washed in heavy rains. A square heap does very well as to shape; and the top should be made flat so as not to shed rain. The more straw mixed with it the better, as the decomposition of the straw produces certain acids which tend to "fix" the ammonia emitted from the manure. The sides and top of the heap should be covered with straw to prevent evaporation. No lime should be mixed in such a heap, unless it is composed of very coarse materials, with but little manure. Plaster may be sprinkled through it to advantage as an absorbent ammonia of the stable dung. Salt is of no particular benefit over what it would be, if applied to land separately. Muck is good—that is muck from swamps which has been drawn out in the fall, and left exposed to the frosts of winter to become disintegrated. This, if mixed in layers with the compost heap, will imbibe the gas and virtue of the stable dung, and the next spring the whole heap will be excellent manure, and in good condition to use on any crop; but the heap ought to be forked over twice during the summer. It is only the coarser portions of the contents of the barnyard, and gardenings of weeds, etc., during the summer, that most require to be composted; yet, for many crops, if the heaps be properly managed, almost the entire contents of the stable and barnyard would be better to lay over one season. Composting is only injurious when a large portion of the virtue of the manure is allowed to escape into the atmosphere, by using no muck or plaster, and by not properly covering the heaps, or so making them that the rains are carried off, instead of penetrating through them. Any ordinary soil may be used in the place of muck to about the same advantage.
HOW TO HANDLE SHEEP.
A great many farmers and their help handle sheep in a wrong way, often pulling out handfuls of wool, when this might just as well be avoided as not. An old sheep raiser says: "When about to catch a sheep, move carefully toward the one to be taken, until you are sufficiently near to spring quickly and seize the beast by the neck with both hands. Then pass one hand around the body, grasp the brisket, and lift the sheep clear from the ground. The wool must not be pulled, for the sheep is a heavy one, let one hand and wrist be put around the neck and the other pressed against the rump." That is good advice, as when sheep are roughly handled, if the wool is pulled, the small bruises will render them less tame, and more difficult to handle.
EXPERIMENTING IN PRUNING.
A Western fruit grower reports that he made the following experiment: A branch one inch in diameter was cut from a tree of Rawle's Janet on the first day of each month in the year, and at the end of five years, when all were healed over, they were opened and found to have decayed the least in those cut in February and March (or just before the swelling of buds) and most in those cut in June and July, or during the growing season. This goes to show that the best time to prune fruit trees is early in the spring, before the sap begins to flow freely, which has been the custom of most fruit growers for a century past.
ONLY ONE BREED OF POULTRY.
Many persons think they ought to keep several breeds of fowls; but one breed is enough for farmers, and all persons who merely keep poultry for their own use. Young men are most inclined to buy several breeds, but a few years experience generally cures them of this propensity. One good breed is more profitable, and a great deal less trouble than two or three when kept separate. It will do very well to have different breeds of hens, if one desires to cross his fowls, with but one breed of cocks; but to keep several breeds in separate yards, without any intention to breed fowls for sale, is not advisable. To those who desire to obtain new breeds I would say, that the statement in regard to the alleged good qualities of fowls in circulars and published in the papers cannot always be depended on. I cannot in this article go into the general merits of different breeds, but will simply say, have nothing to do with black fowls.
CURE FOR SCRATCHES.
Take by weight one part of rosin and three parts of lard. Melt them together over a slow fire, so as not to scorch or burn, and when melted let it cool, then it is ready for use. It will cure scratches on horse's legs, if applied as soon as the disease is discovered. Use no water; but brush off dirt if any on the legs. Then apply a good coat of the grease—enough to cover the parts affected—once a day, and two applications will cure the worst kind of a case. It is also good for old sores on horses or cattle, and for galls and saddle sores on horses.
The richest Chinaman in California is Li Po Tai, a physician. He owns \$75,000 worth of real estate.

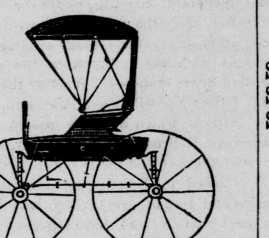
Seven Miles Up in the Air.
On the fifth day of September, 1862, two aeronauts, Glaisher and Coxwell, by name, made one of the most remarkable ascents recorded in the history of ballooning. They started from Wolverhampton, England, and the elevation reached was the highest ever attained by man—nearly or quite seven miles above the earth.
Mr. Glaisher has given a modest yet thrilling account of this most fatal adventure. The balloon left the earth at three minutes past one p. m. Nothing important occurred until the party, at forty minutes past one, reached the altitude of four miles from the earth. Discharging sand, they rose to the height of five miles during the next ten minutes. More sand was discharged, and the balloon shot rapidly upward. Soon Mr. Glaisher's sight failed, and he could not read the fine divisions on his instruments. All the time the balloon had been spinning round and round, and the valve-line had become so entangled that Mr. Coxwell had to climb into the ring above the car to adjust it.
At this moment (one o'clock and fifty-four minutes) Mr. Glaisher looked at the barometer and found its reading to be 9 1/2 inches, implying a height of over 29,000 feet. Wishing to record the observation, he found his right arm powerless. He tried to move the other arm, and found it powerless too.
"Then I tried to shake myself," he succeeded, but I seemed to have no limbs. On looking at the barometer, my head fell over my left shoulder; I struggled and shook my body again, but could not move my arms. Getting my head upright for an instant only, it fell on my right shoulder; then I fell backward, my back resting upon the side of the car and my head on its edge. In this position my eyes were directed to Mr. Coxwell in the ring. When I shook my body I seemed to have full power over the muscles of the back, and considerably so over those of the neck, but none over either my arms or my legs. As in the case of the arms, so all muscular power was lost in an instant from my back and neck. I dimly saw Mr. Coxwell, and endeavored to speak, but could not. In an instant intense darkness overcame me, but I was still conscious, with as active a brain as at the present moment whilst writing this. I thought I had been seized with apoplexy, and belatedly I should experience nothing more, as death would come unless we descended speedily; other thoughts were entering my mind, when I suddenly became unconscious as on going to sleep."
Meanwhile, Mr. Coxwell was in quite as critical a condition. Hoar-frost was all around the neck of the balloon, and the ring was piercingly cold. He attempted to leave the ring, and found that his hands were frozen. He dropped the car almost into the water, and discovered that his companion was apparently dead. He tried to go to him, but could not. He wished to open the valve, but his hands were frozen and his arms powerless. Feeling insensibility coming rapidly over him, he made a desperate effort, caught the valve-line with his teeth, and held the valve open until the balloon took a decided downward turn.
In a few minutes Mr. Glaisher began to revive, and soon became conscious that Mr. Coxwell was trying to rouse him.
"I then heard him speak more emphatically, but could not see, speak, or move. I heard him again say: 'Do try; now do.' Then the instruments became dimly visible, then Mr. Coxwell, and very shortly I saw clearly. Mr. Coxwell told me that he had lost the use of his hands, which were black, and I poured brandy over them."
What if Mr. Coxwell had lost the use of his neck also!
It has been said that during the critical moments when Mr. Glaisher was unconscious and Mr. Coxwell nearly so, the balloon reached the fearful height of seven miles.—James Richardson, St. Nicholas for June.
Newspapers in 1776.
There were no daily newspapers in the time of the Revolution, Edward Abbott tells us. Of some fifty papers which were born, and lived, or died, between 1748 and 1783, all were weeklies or semi-weeklies. There were forty-three such in existence at the end of the war. They were poor affairs, viewed in the light of the journalism of to-day; but, measured by their times, displayed considerable enterprise, and exerted an immense influence. It was their characteristic that they aimed not so much to print the news of the locality in which they were published as to bring to that locality news from distant parts of the country and of the world. In fact, the newspapers of the Revolution had comparatively little to do with news of any kind. The gathering of it had not been reduced to a system. The publisher was his own editor and reporter. There were no telegraph lines to pay; and, had there been, there would have been no money with which to have paid them. News traveled to the paper by private conveyance. It was two months coming from Great Britain, and six months from Constantinople. That useful and widely known individual, "a gentleman of undoubted veracity," lived, however, in the country at that time, and rendered valuable services. The papers were filled with political sayings, satires and lampoons. By many of them, the largest liberty of discussion was allowed; and there were noticeable tendencies to the freest sort of speculation. Of journalism in the modern sense of the term, elaborated, enterprising, competitive, lavish in outlay, and presenting a field for the highest attainments and most carefully acquired professional skill, there was absolutely nothing. And yet we must accord to the journals of the Revolution, small, irregular, struggling sheets that they were, the credit of a generally heroic spirit, and a very noble achievement in shaping the patriotic temper of the times.
Old Mr. Perkins has grown sick and wearied with hearing his grandchildren incessantly talking about the glories of the Philadelphia show; but he succeeded in silencing them for a time the other day by remarking querulously, "Aye, aye, ye may say what ye please about yer Sintinials, but ye can't make 'em what they used to be in my young days," and he turned off the gas and shuffled away to bed in the dark.
The richest Chinaman in California is Li Po Tai, a physician. He owns \$75,000 worth of real estate.



Humorous.
He was DELAYED.—A Detroit lady purchased a jacket at a Woodward avenue store the other day, and the clerk said he would send it right home inside of half an hour. In about four hours a package boy appeared with the garment, and the impatient lady exclaimed:
"You boys are the greatest nuisance in town! I suppose you stopped to play marbles or hunt up a lost dog."
"Indeed I didn't," he replied. "I went up home to change hats, and ma she had to try on the jacket and parade before the glass. Then Katy she put it on to make a call, and when she got back ma was determined to walk over on Woodward avenue to show it off, and I got here as quick as ever I could."
One of the boy reformers, in a speech a few evenings since, made this remark: "I have three good reasons for keeping the pledge not to use tobacco: First, because I am to have \$5 at the end of the year; second, because I have pledged myself not to use it, and third—the strongest motive of all—because I'll get a whipping if I don't keep it!" It is unnecessary to say that the speech was applauded.
A small Boston boy, who never attended church without his parents, set out to service by himself last Sunday, but soon returned, and, upon being asked the reason, said, "Why, when I got there, they had a table set, and as they seemed to be expecting company, I came home." It was communion Sunday.
"Why, what nation is this?" asked an individual, halting in the American Department of the Centennial Exposition. "What nation do you call this that it is so behind hand?" "Well, it might be called procrastination," said the Commissioner in attendance, "but I regret to say it's America."
A newspaper published in Bolton, England, contains the following advertisement: "Wanted, immediately, an idle, drunken carter. The advertiser has had so many sober carters that he wants a change; but a moderately sober one would not be objected to. Inquire, etc."
It is astonishing what a quick discrimination dogs have in regard to the character of callers. A tree agent called at Spilkins' house the other day, and five minutes later the latter's faithful dog came and laid at his master's feet a tattered remnant of the visitor's coat tail.
A Detroit woman being found in tears was asked the cause. "Dem Pedro is coming," said she, as she checked her sobs, "and he'll probably get here on Monday, and I'll have to wash that day and can't see him. All the kings and queens and circuses always get here on wash day."
A story is told of Martin Van Buren, that when a candidate for office—as he frequently was,—he once found his wife weeping over a bitter personal attack upon him in one of the newspapers. "Why my dear," said the wily sage of Kinderhook, "I paid \$50 to have that printed!"
Danbury News: An imposing spectacle, even for this year, is the Danbury woman who has been married six times. The evening before the auspicious day he was with her, and as he departed, she said: "Be around prompt to-morrow. It's a habit of mine to have these things done on time."
"Whose portrait is that?" asked a Teuton of his friend as they were going through a picture gallery. "That?" Henry Clay," was the reply. "Henry Clay?" "Yes, to be sure; Henry Clay." "O, the great cigar man," said he, after a moment's reflection.
A Chicago husband went home a few nights since at a late hour, and gently tapped on the door. "Who is it?" inquired his better half. To which very proper inquiry the heartless man replied by asking, "Who do you expect at this hour of the night?"
A startling rumor comes from Paris through gloves reaching nearly to the elbow and requiring twenty buttons will be essential to the peace of mind of every well dressed lady this year! Also, that without court plaster patches no true toilet will be complete.
Elderly agriculturist to season ticket-holder in the train: "You don't have no ticket?" "No, I travel on my good looks." "Then," after looking him over, "probably you ain't going very far!" General smile.—Chicago Tribune.
A heathen Chinese interprets the Scriptural passage, the "wicked flee when no man pursueth," but the righteous as bold as a lion," thusly: "The flea he much bades, he stand still like stake; when many wicked man walkee by, he shootee."
A postal card was received at the post-office in Rochester the other day with the following address in German: "To my cousin who lives four miles from Rochester on a farm of forty acres the cars run through his land and he has ten red heifers."
The Alabama Planter complains that his little garden patch was unprofitable last season: "The snails ate up the cucumbers; the neighbor's cats ate up the chickens; and we are now in search of something that will eat up the cats!"
A Calhoun (Ky.) man, who lost the power of speech by lying on doors drunk one cold, stormy night five or six years ago, regained it when his house caught fire, and nearly burned him up, the other night.
"Waits or to be longer this year," says Mrs. Grundy. That is jolly. The longer the waits are, the longer they can be squeezed, you know.—St. Louis Republic.
Topic:—Geological discussion. Principal: "Was it colder or warmer a hundred years ago than at present?" Pupil (honestly): "I really don't recollect, sir."
Irreligious young people in the most fashionable church on Fifth avenue, New York, dance in the vestibule to the tune, "Come, ye disconsolate."
We learn from Popular Science Monthly that animals have consciences. Happy thought—put them in charge of the public funds.—Rochester Democrat.

Time Tables.
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
Delaware Division. Time Table.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after MONDAY, MAY 8th, 1876, (Sundays excepted,) trains leave as follows:
NORTH.
PASSENGER. PASSENGER. MIXED. PASSENGER.
A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.
Delmar, 5:50 12:15 1:00
Laurel, 6:02 12:35 1:12
SEAFOORD, 6:17 1:03 1:27
Bridgetown, 6:32 1:18 1:42
Greenwood, 6:42 1:28 1:52
Farmington, 6:51 1:37 2:01
Harrington, 7:00 1:46 2:10
Feltou, 7:13 1:59 2:23
Canterbury, 7:18 2:04 2:28
Woodside, 7:23 2:09 2:33
Wilmington, 7:35 2:21 2:45
DOVER, 7:37 2:23 2:47
Moorhead, 7:40 2:26 2:50
SEAFOORD, 7:46 2:32 2:56
SMYRNA, 7:40 2:26 2:50
Clayton, 8:00 2:46 3:10
Green Spring, 8:11 2:57 3:21
Blackbird, 8:16 3:02 3:26
Towson, 8:16 3:02 3:26
MIDDLETOWN, 8:33 3:19 3:43
Kirkwood, 8:33 3:19 3:43
Rodey, 8:33 3:19 3:43
Bear, 8:33 3:19 3:43
State Road, 8:33 3:19 3:43
New Castle, 9:08 3:54 4:18
Del. Junction, 9:08 3:54 4:18
Wilmington, 9:25 4:11 4:35
Philadelphia, 10:45 5:31 5:55
Baltimore, 11:10 5:56 6:20
SOUTH.
MIXED. PASSENGER. PASSENGER. PASSENGER.
P. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.
Philadelphia, 11:30 8:00 5:15 6:15
Baltimore, 7:00 7:00 3:00
Wilmington, 12:55 9:30 6:20 7:40
Del. Junction, 1:30 9:52 6:38 7:59
New Castle, 1:30 9:52 6:38 7:59
State Road, 1:30 9:52 6:38 7:59
Bear, 1:30 9:52 6:38 7:59
Rodey, 1:30 9:52 6:38 7:59
Kirkwood, 2:05 10:14 6:54 8:14
M. Pleasant, 2:19 10:28 7:08 8:28
MIDDLETOWN, 2:40 10:42 7:24 8:42
Towson, 2:47 10:49 7:31 8:51
Blackbird, 3:06 10:57 7:50 9:08
Green Spring, 3:15 11:06 8:00 9:18
SEAFOORD, 3:30 11:21 8:15 9:35
SMYRNA, (Ar.) 3:30 11:21 8:15 9:35
Brenford, 3:38 11:27 8:22 9:42
Moorhead, 3:49 11:37 8:33 9:53
DOVER, 4:10 11:58 8:54 10:08
Wilmington, 4:22 12:10 9:06 10:20
Woodside, 11:50 8:22
Canterbury, 11:55 8:27
Feltou, 12:00 8:32
Harrington, 12:15 8:46
Farmington, 12:30 8:54
Greenwood, 12:45 9:04
Bridgetown, 12:55 9:14
SEAFOORD, 1:05 9:20
Laurel, 1:10 9:24
Delmar, 1:20 9:35
The Mixed trains will be run subject to delays incident to freight business. Trains will stop only at stations where time is given.
May 6th H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

Political Cards.
FOR SHERIFF
OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY,
BENJAMIN MORRIS.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.
Feb. 26th—
FOR SHERIFF,
ROBERT C. JUSTIS.
OF Milt Creek Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.
Feb. 12th—
FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN W. PYLE.
OF Christians Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.
Feb. 12th—
1876. **FOR SHERIFF,** 1876.
JOHN W. WHITEMAN,
OF White Clay Creek Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.
Feb. 12th—
FOR SHERIFF,
HENRY M. BARLOW.
OF Brandywine Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.
Jan. 28th—
FOR SHERIFF,
GEORGE C. WARD.
OF Wilmington Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.
Jan. 20th—
FOR CORONER,
EDWARD H. FOSTER.
OF Wilmington Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.
Feb. 19th—
FOR CORONER,
DAVID C. ROSE.
OF Appoquinimink Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.
Feb. 5th—
FOR CORONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of CORONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.
HENRY S. TRUITT.
Wilmington, Del. Feb. 5th

Grain, Lumber, Feed, &c.
ISAAC JONES, Jr.,
GRAIN DEALER,
Middletown, Delaware.
AGENT FOR
Wm. Lea & Sons,
BRANDYWINE MILLS.
Highest Market Price
PAID FOR GRAIN
On Chesapeake and Delaware Waters
OR ON DELAWARE R. R.
And its Connections.
Jan. 1, 1876—If.
J. B. FOARD. WM. A. COMESTO.
FOARD & COMESTO,
Grain Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Lime, Fertilizers,
COAL.
FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, &c.,
ALSO,
Agricultural Implements.
Sole agents for
HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED GRAIN AND PHOSPHATE DRILL.
Also, Sole Agents for the
SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,
Whann's Raw-Bone Super-Phosphate and
SUN GUANO,
RUSSELL COE'S PHOSPHATE,
J. M. Rhodes' Genuine Phosphate,
Which we sell on terms to suit the tightness of the times.
All kinds of COAL constantly on hand, and for sale at the very lowest cash rates.
STANTON MILLS
BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.
sept 12-ly.
ISAAC JONES, Jr.,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,
GRAIN
Commission Merchant
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
COAL, LIME, FLOUR,
FEED, SEEDS,
FERTILIZERS,
Agricultural Implements, &c.
Best Lehigh and Schuylkill anthracite and Cumberland bituminous Coals on hand at all times.
Jan. 1, 1876—If.
J. B. CLARKSON,
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
AGENT FOR
S. P. TRUSS,
NEW CASTLE,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
LIME, FERTILIZERS,
COAL, FLOUR, FEED,
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS, ETC., ETC.
SOLE AGENT FOR
PELICAN GUANO,
Yearsley's Raw Bone Phosphate,
AND
Wilmington City Poudrette.
Highest market price paid for grain on Delaware and Chesapeake waters, and on the Delaware R. R. and connections.
April 10th—ly.

Grain & Farm Implements.
W. N. WILSON,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Grain, Feed,
FLOUR, FRUITS,
AND
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
Has on hand fresh from Robert Buist's Seed Store, of Philadelphia, a large and well selected lot of
GARDEN SEEDS.
Also, PRAS and BEANS by the quart,
ON MAIN STREET,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
(Near the Depot.)
Apr 22—If
1776 YE CENTENNIAL. 1876

JAMES AND ALFRED COX,
J. M. COX & BRO.,
—OF YE TOWNE OF—
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
Give notice to all ye people that they are still making
CARRIAGES!!
of every kind, ye price of which will be moderate in consideration of ye hardy times. A goodie number will be found on hand for ye public to look at, and such lyke as ye people of this country may want. All ye Carriages are good and warranted to please. Repairing also done with dispatch and carelessness.
REMEMBER YE PLACE!
Which is next door to Mr. Geo. W. Wilson's Coffin Shop, and opposite ye Bank, where money is kept.
apr 23m
ESTABLISHED 1832.
ODESSA WAGON WORKS.
Constantly on hand a large stock of well-seasoned materials, from which those desiring Wagons can be accommodated at short notice. Also, a large stock of
PLOWS,
HECKENDORN, MOORE, CONCAVE, WILEY, ETC.
Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, &c.
Farmers' Attention is called to the celebrated
PIONEER STUMP PULLER,
which has met with universal favor, having been tried in nearly every State.
REPAIRING neatly and promptly attended to.
We are selling low for cash.
L. V. ASPRILL & SON,
ODESSA, DELAWARE.
January 15th, 1876—If
HARRISON'S
TOWN AND COUNTRY
PAINTS,
IN GALLONS, HALF GALLONS, AND QUARTS.
Require No Thinning For Use.
Made only from Pure White Lead or Oxide of Zinc united with the purest and finest pigments and thinned with perfectly pure Linseed Oil, prepared to dry quickly with a beautiful gloss. Get sample card of
J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,
Opposite the R. R. Depot, Middletown, Del., Dealers in Lumber, Hardware, and GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL, Agents for Middletown and vicinity.
Jul 17-ly
Valuable Real Estate
IN SASSAFRAS, KENT CO., MD.,
AT PRIVATE SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court. This property consists of a large
TWO-STORY BUILDING,
brick front and a frame back building two stories high, containing nine rooms in all, with a good cellar under the main building. A good pump of water at the door. There is also a good STABLE and Carriage House and perches. The location is desirable, the home of a Physician, as the death of Dr. Griffith, the former owner, leaves the whole property without a tenant.
This property will be sold upon very reasonable terms, and those wishing to examine the property or obtain further information as to price and terms, will call on or address
R. S. GRIFFITH, Adm'r,
Sassafras, Kent County, Md.
apr 22-If
SALE BILLS
Neatly Printed at this Office.

Phosphates.
"WHITELOCK'S
VEGETATOR."

THE
LEADING FERTILIZER
OF THE WORLD.
UNIFORM IN QUALITY.
GOOD FOR ALL CROPS.
W. WHITELOCK & CO.,
44 SOUTH STREET.
BALTIMORE, MD.
apr 15-6ms
SOLUBLE
SOLUBLE
SOLUBLE
PACIFIC GUANO.
PACIFIC GUANO.
PACIFIC GUANO.
QUICK AND PERMANENT.
QUICK AND PERMANENT.
QUICK AND PERMANENT.
USE IT THIS SPRING.
USE IT THIS SPRING.
USE IT THIS SPRING.
\$45 PER TON 2000 lbs.
\$45 PER TON 2000 lbs.
\$45 PER TON 2000 lbs.
STANDARD GUARANTEED
STANDARD GUARANTEED
STANDARD GUARANTEED
ASK DEALERS FOR IT.
ASK DEALERS FOR IT.
ASK DEALERS FOR IT.
SHARPLESS & CARPENTER
SHARPLESS & CARPENTER
SHARPLESS & CARPENTER
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
39 S. Water St. and 40 S. Wharves,
39 S. Water St. and 40 S. Wharves,
39 S. Water St. and 40 S. Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
Mar 4—3m
PELICAN

GUANO
REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.
\$38.00 per ton.
SOLUBLE MARINE GUANO,
Reduced to \$45.00 per ton.
Circulars and analysis mailed free on application.
For sale by Dealers generally and by the Importers and Manufacturers.
JOSEPH A. ALLEN'S SONS,
No. 4 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
J. B. CLARKSON, AGENT,
Middletown, Del.
J. E. TYGERT & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
STAR BRAND
PHOSPHATE
AND
Pure Ground Bone,
Also dealers in Fertilizing Materials of all kinds.
OFFICES: 42 South Delaware Ave., Phila., Pa.
Smyrna, Delaware.
Miscellaneous.
THE MILD POWER CURES
HUMPHREY'S
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
When in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SURE, and ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money, averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.
Nos. Cures. Cents.
1. FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations, 25
2. WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, 25
3. CROUP, Cough, or Sore-throat of Infants, 25
4. DIARRHOEA, of Children or Adults, 25
5. DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic, 25
6. CHOLERA-MORBUS, Vomiting, 25
7. COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis, 25
8. NERVALGIA, Toothache, Faceache, 25
9. HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo, 25
10. DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, 25
11. STIPES, or Painful Periods, 25
12. WHITES, too Profuse Periods, 25
13. CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing, 25
14. Salt Rupture, Erysipelas, Eruptions, 25
15. RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains, 25
16. FEVER and AGUE, Chill Fever, Ague, 50
17. PILES, blind or bleeding, 50
18. Ophthalmia, and Sore or Weak Eyes, 50
19. CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza, 50
20. WHOOPING-COUGH, violent Cough, 50
21. ASTHMA, oppressed breathing, 50
22. EAR Discharges, Imped Hearing, 50
23. SCROFULA, enlarged Glands, Swellings, 50
24. GENERAL Debility, Physical Weakness, 50
25. DROPSY and scanty Secretions, 50
26. SEA-SICKNESS, sickness from riding, 50
27. KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel, 50
28. NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges, 1 00
29. SORE THROAT, Canker, 50
30. URINARY WEAKNESS, wetting the bed, 50
31. PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms, 50
32. DISEASE of HEART, palpitations, etc., 1 00
33. EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, 1 00
34. Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat, 50
35. CHRONIC CONGESTIONS and Eruptions, 50
FAMILY CASES.
Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions. \$10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, \$6 00
These remedies are sent by the case or single box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address
HUMPHREY'S
HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y.
For sale by all druggists.
CLARENCE ANDERSON, Agent,
m25-ly Middletown, Del.
TOWNSEND HOUSE,
Opposite Rail Road Depot,
TOWNSEND, DELAWARE.
I am prepared to accommodate permanent and transient guests at reasonable rates. The Bar is at all times stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos and Segars.
A fine Livery is also attached to the Hotel, where teams are to be had at reasonable rates.
Come and See Me.
WM. B. HOLLS,
Proprietor
April 8th